



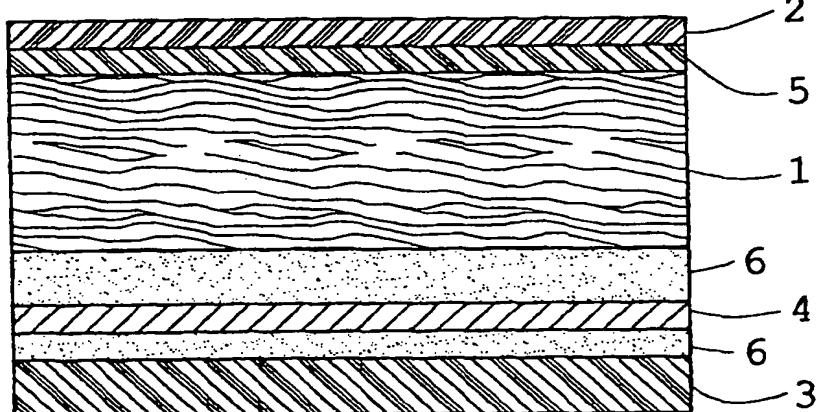
## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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## (54) Title: PACKAGING LAMINATES BASED ON CARDBOARD AND PAPER

## (57) Abstract

A folded moisture and heat resistant container is manufactured of a material of laminate type in the form of a sheet or a web, said laminate comprising at least a base layer (1), an outer coating (2) and an inner coating (3). The material is at least on one side thereof heat treated in humid atmosphere at a temperature of 85 °C or more. In the material the base layer (1) consists of a liquid absorbing material, the outer coating (2) consists of a polymer selected from the group including polypropylene, oriented polypropylene, metalized oriented polypropylene, high density polyethylene, metalized high density polyethylene, linear low density polyethylene, polyester, metalized polyester and amorphous polyester, and the inner coating (3) consists of a polymer selected from the group including polypropylene, high density polyethylene, linear low density polyethylene, polyester and amorphous polyester.



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**PACKAGING LAMINATES BASED ON CARDBOARD AND PAPER**

The present invention relates to a container which is manufactured from a material of laminate type in the form of a sheet or a web. More specifically the invention relates to a folded moisture and heat resistant container which is manufactured from a material of laminate type in the form of a sheet or a web, which material comprises a base layer, an outer coating and an inner coating, the material on at least one side thereof being heat treated in a humid atmosphere at a temperature of 85 °C or higher.

The demand on a container intended for foods is that it should be easy to manufacture and handle as well as be designed and constructed in such a way that it gives the best protection possible to the products which are to be filled and transported in the container. A good product protection implies among other things that the container should be sufficiently mechanically strong and dimensional stable in order to withstand the outer influences which the container is exposed to during normal handling without the container being deformed or destroyed. Furthermore, the container should be sufficiently physically and chemically impermeable in order to prevent transport of liquid and/or gases through the walls of the container.

Paper and board are cheap package materials. However, they also have drawbacks in rapidly loosing their mechanical strength properties when exposed to liquid or moisture, which results in that a container containing these materials becomes flabby and cumbersome. It has thus been necessary to improve the properties of the material, either by coating or lamination.

Known packaging laminates of this kind comprise a base layer of paper or board, which gives the container strength and dimensional stability, as well as an outer layer of plastic, preferably polyethylene, which gives the container necessary impermeability properties against

liquid and furthermore makes the packaging laminate heat sealable in such a way that two plastic layers facing each other easily can be sealed by the surfaces being melted together during the manufacturing of the container, whereby 5 mechanically stable liquid impermeable sealing joints are formed.

In order to be able to use the packaging laminate in containers for products of different compositions the laminate must be supplemented with at least one additional 10 layer of a material with barrier properties, and the hitherto most used barrier material is a metal foil, preferably an aluminium foil (Al foil). Furthermore, an Al foil applied on the inside of the laminate must be covered by one or several plastic layers, usually polyethylene, in 15 order to prevent contact between the Al-foil and the later on filled food.

It has thus always been a wish within the packaging technology to find alternative package materials in which liquid absorbing fibber layers are not used, these 20 materials in practice thus being completely free from the disadvantages of the known package materials based on paper or cardboard.

Such a known alternative package material has for example a strengthening base layer of plastic and a filler 25 intermixed with the plastic, and this material has proved to be less moisture sensitive than the previously used materials based on paper and cardboard.

Furthermore, it is often required that a container intended for food is constructed in such a way that it 30 allows aseptic filling of a product which is sterilized and filled under sterile conditions in a likewise sterilized container which after filling is sealed in such a way that while stored before being consumed the filled product is not reinfected by harmful micro-organisms.

Concerning the filled product, it has for a long time been known that the shelf life of a foodstuff can be prolonged by the foodstuff being subjected to a heat treatment which is so extensive that micro-organisms 5 present in the foodstuff are completely killed or reduced in number. In order to achieve an adequate heat treatment the treatment must be performed in such a way that all parts of the treated product once and for all is heated to such an extent and for such a long time as is required for 10 obtaining the desired killing or inactivation of micro-organisms in the product.

A heat treatment for killing and/or inactivation of micro-organisms can be accomplished by means of moist as well as dry heat. In the food industry a heat treatment in 15 moist heat is preferred since the biological killing and inactivating mechanisms are much more effective at a high water content than at a low water content, i.e. dry heat. Besides, the heat transfer in the equipment used for heat treatment is much more effective with moist heat.

20 However, known containers of a packaging laminate with a liquid absorbing fibber layer cannot be used for heat treatment with moist heat without the desired mechanical rigidity of the packaging laminate and thus the dimensional stability of the container being impaired or 25 lost.

The purpose of the invention is thus to provide a moisture and/or heat resistant packaging container made of a laminate material of the above mentioned type.

In order to achieve this purpose the packaging 30 material according to the invention has obtained the characterizing features of claim 1.

In order to explain the invention in more detail reference is made to the accompanying drawing in which

Fig. 1 schematically shows a cross section through a packaging laminate in the form of a sheet or a web according to the invention.

Like conventional packaging laminates, the packaging laminate in Fig. 1 comprises a relatively thick strengthening base layer 1 as well as an outer coating 2 and an inner coating 3. An outer and an inner coating refers to a coating which is applied on the outside or the inside of the laminate, respectively.

The packaging laminate has as an essential part a base layer 1 of a liquid absorbing material. Other layers in the packaging laminate can also include liquid absorbing materials. However, these are not so important for the container stability as the base layer with its mechanical strength properties.

The liquid absorbing material in the base layer 1 preferably consists of paper or cardboard. Other water absorbing materials used in packaging laminates are for example ethylene/vinyl alcohol, i.e. an ethyl-vinyl alcohol copolymer (EVOH) and polyvinyl alcohol. These polymers rapidly lose their barrier properties if they are exposed to moisture.

It has surprisingly been shown that containers made of a laminate of the above mentioned type not only withstand the usual heat treatment but also a treatment under extreme conditions in a humid environment if the laminate with the above mentioned liquid absorbing base layer 1 also comprises the outer coating 2 as well as the inner coating 3 with the alternative components indicated below in the laminate layers.

Furthermore, the cut edges on the packaging laminate in the completed container should be protected according to a simultaneously filed patent application.

In order to withstand a strong influence of moisture in the form of water as liquid or steam the coatings 2 and

3 are according to the invention designed to be heat  
resistant and to have good vapour barriers. Thus, the outer  
coating 2 consists of a polymer which can be polypropylene,  
oriented polypropylene, metalized (usually with aluminium)  
5 oriented polypropylene, high density polyethylene, linear  
low density polyethylene, metalized high density  
polyethylene, polyester, metalized (usually with aluminium)  
oriented polyester or amorphous polyester, the polyester  
for example being polyethylene terephthalate. The inner  
10 coating 3 consists of a polymer which can be polypropylene,  
high density polyethylene, linear low density polyethylene,  
polyester or amorphous polyester, the polyester for example  
being polyethylene terephthalate.

Preferably, the packaging laminate according to the  
15 invention also has a barrier layer 4 arranged between the  
base layer 1 and the inner coating 3, which barrier layer 4  
is intended to be facing the filling material of the  
packaging container. The barrier layer can consist of  
aluminium, a silica coating, ethylene/vinyl alcohol,  
20 polyvinyl alcohol, metalized (usually with aluminium)  
oriented polypropylene, an aluminium oxide coating or  
metalized (usually with aluminium) oriented polyester, the  
polyester for example being polyethylene terephthalate.

Furthermore, the packaging laminate according to the  
25 invention can have a layer 5 arranged between the base  
layer and the outer coating 2, which layer 5 can consist of  
polypropylene, low density polyethylene, medium density  
polyethylene, high density polyethylene or amorphous  
polyester, the polyester for example being polyethylene  
30 terephthalate. An additional similar layer can be arranged  
on the other side of the base layer 1.

Finally, the packaging laminate according to the  
invention can have a coating 6 adjacent one or both sides  
of the barrier layer 4, which coating 6 can consist of an  
35 adhesive plastic, a heat sealable plastic (e.g.

polyethylene), a primer or a lacquer. An additional layer can be incorporated between the base layer 1 and the adjacent coating 6, which layer then preferably consists of one of the above mentioned components for the layer 5.

5 Consumer containers ready for use and of throw-away type are according to known technology manufactured by folding from a web of a packaging laminate according to the invention to a tube in such a way that the two longitudinal edges of the web are joined in a longitudinal overlap seam.

10 The tube is filled at 80-90 °C with the filling material in question and is divided into closed container units by repeated lateral sealing of the tube beneath the level of filling material in the tube. Container units filled by means of this web filling method are separated from each

15 other by cuts in the transversal sealing zones and the desired geometrical final form is obtained by an additional forming and sealing operation.

20 The packaging laminate according to the invention is not only adapted to the above mentioned treatment but also to more drastic conditions including moisture and/or heat. Thus, containers manufactured from these laminates are very suitable for preservation by refrigeration as well as preservation by heat. When preservation by refrigeration is used these containers having solid and/or liquid filling 25 material can be chilled by means of water cooling.

25 Furthermore, the laminate according to the invention has been shown to be very suitable for manufacturing dimensional stable impermeable packaging containers which can be used at highly extreme conditions in a humid 30 environment including heat treatment with moist heat and a pressure above the atmospheric, at least one of the sides of the container being exposed to a humid atmosphere and heat treatment. Such harsh environments comprise autoclaving at temperatures and periods which are customary 35 for foods. This means that the laminate is also extremely

suitable to be used for producing a container which is intended for being filled with a product under aseptic conditions. In this connection the product is sterilized and filled under almost sterile conditions in a likewise 5 sterilized container which after filling is sealed in such a way that during storage the filled product is not reinfected by micro-organism before it is consumed.

When such a packaging procedure, a so called hotfill, is used the filling material is thus filled according to 10 known technology while still being hot in sterilized, preferably heat sterilized containers. Such a treatment results in that the container is exposed to moist heat at a temperature of the filling material of 75 °C, preferably 90 °C, or more.

15 During a subsequent cooling phase containers exposed to the above mentioned example of heat treatment will also be subjected to environments in which good sealing properties of the container against moisture and liquid are required. During the cooling phase the filling material is 20 allowed to cool in the container which is manufactured from a laminate. This cooling can for example take place in a fluid bath and also by spraying with cold water, if necessary with accompanying cooling with CO<sub>2</sub> or N<sub>2</sub> in order to rapidly be able to achieve a sufficiently low 25 temperature, such as 4 °C.

The above mentioned harsh environments comprise 30 autoclaving at temperatures and periods customary for food. In this connection autoclaving means sterilising or killing micro-organisms in a vessel, in which the heating takes place under pressure, usually with steam or air as a heat transfer medium.

At a temperature in the autoclaving vessel within the interval 105-121 °C an established reference temperature is chosen to be 121.1 °C (250 °F) and a z-value (a temperature 35 alteration for changing the reduction time for a certain

micro-organism with a factor 10) to be 10 °C. The heat treatment value  $F_r$  which is determined in this area is often represented by  $F_0$ . ( $F_0 = F_r$  at 121 °C). The heat treatment value  $F_r$  is thus the combined lethal effects at 5 the temperatures used in practice. When the temperature lies within the interval 90-105 °C during production a reference temperature of 93.3 °C (200 °F) and a z value of 10 °C are used. For pasteurization a reference temperature of 65.5 °C (150 °F) and a z value of 5 °C are used. Other 10 standardized reference temperatures are used at special occasions.

Products included in a container according to the invention are not heat treated to a special  $F_r$  value, on the contrary to a certain centre temperature guaranteeing a 15 product which is sufficiently heat treated. (The position of the centre point depends of course on the construction of the container as well as the product in the container.)

Containers according to the invention have been shown to be useful for liquid products requiring an  $F_0$  value of 20 3-5, for viscous/semi-solid products requiring an  $F_0$  value of 6-10 and also for hard products requiring an  $F_0$  value of 12-18, the  $F_0$  values of course being dependent of the volume of the container.

## CLAIMS

1. A folded moisture and heat resistant container manufactured of a material of laminate type in the form of a sheet or a web, said laminate comprising at least one base layer (1), an outer coating (2) and an inner coating (3), the material on at least one side thereof being heat treated in a humid atmosphere at a temperature of 85 °C or more, characterized in that the base layer (1) consists of a liquid absorbing material, the outer coating (2) consists of a polymer selected from the group including polypropylene, oriented polypropylene, metalized oriented polypropylene, high density polyethylene, metalized high density polyethylene, linear low density polyethylene, polyester, metalized polyester and amorphous polyester, and the inner coating (3) consists of a polymer selected from the group including polypropylene, high density polyethylene, linear low density polyethylene, polyester and amorphous polyester.

2. A material as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the base layer (1) consists of paper or cardboard.

3. A material as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the material between the base layer (1) and the inner coating (3) additionally includes a barrier layer (4) selected from the group including aluminium, an aluminium oxide coating, a silica coating, ethylene/vinyl alcohol, polyvinyl alcohol, metalized oriented polyester and metalized oriented polypropylene.

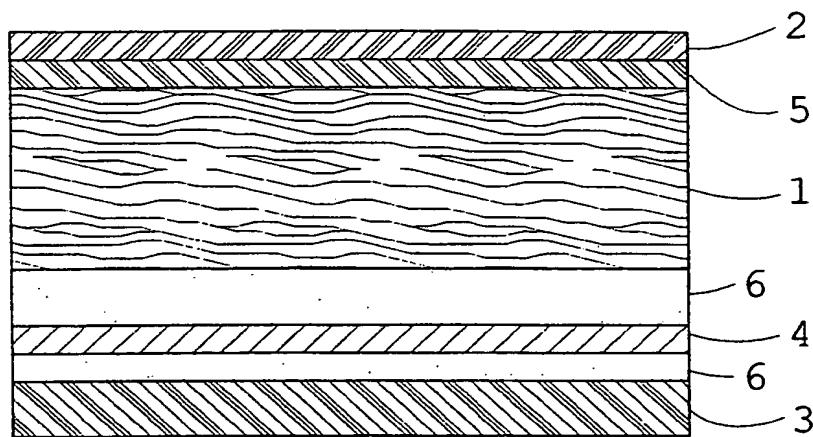
4. A material as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the material additionally includes a layer (5) between the base layer (1) and the outer coating (2), said layer (5) being selected from the group including polypropylene, low

density polyethylene, medium density polyethylene, high density polyethylene and amorphous polyester.

5. A material as claimed in claim 3,  
characterized in that the material  
5 additionally includes a coating (6) adjacent one or both  
sides of the barrier layer (4), said coating (6) being  
selected from the group including an adhesion plastic, a  
heat sealable plastic, a primer and a lacquer.

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**FIG 1**

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1

International application No.

PCT/SE 96/00829

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC6: B32B 27/10, B32B 27/08, B65D 65/40  
 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

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Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC6: B32B, B65D, B65B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

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RM25, EPODOC, PAJ, WPI

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

| Category* | Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages   | Relevant to claim No. |
|-----------|--|-----------------------|
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| A         | EP 0502330 A2 (IDEMITSU PETROCHEMICAL CO.),<br>9 Sept 1992 (09.09.92), page 2, line 26 - line 42;<br>page 6, line 26 - line 29, abstract<br><br>--             | 1-5                   |
| A         | US 4919984 A (MARAUCHASHI ET AL), 24 April 1990<br>(24.04.90), column 4, line 57 - line 62; column 8,<br>line 56 - column 9, line 14, abstract<br><br>-----    | 1,3-5                 |

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.

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